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of the diseases of the Lungs.

The lungs ^{are the} first inlet of life. ~~as the first~~
~~inlet of life.~~ It is equally true
they are one of its most frequent outlets.
From their constant exposure to all the
sources of disease ^{from} the visible & invisible
qualities of the atmosphere formerly enu-
merated in ~~our pathology~~ ^{from their being the seat of the effects}
being often affected directly or indirectly by contagious ~~poisons~~
^{from their} extensive sympathy with the skin,
(a part of the body exposed like themselves
to the action of the air) also from their
sympathy with the ^{brain the} stomach, the liver &
the spleen, they are subject to numerous,
difficult and dangerous diseases. Having
this ~~want~~ want of quick & acute sensibi-
lity which was ~~unparaly~~ to the important

V. ~~Sensation of all its parts / that one~~
~~seldom find its disease so limited as to~~
~~be able to in fatal cases of pectoral dis-~~
~~eases. as to be able to say in what~~
~~part that disease was primarily situated,~~
The pleura may be considered as the
peritoneum of the thorax. It covers all
its viscera, and all its parts are so similar
& so continuous, that it is no wonder
they are all more or less affected ^{where} ~~with~~
~~the same~~ disease invades any one part
of them.

But in order to ^{compare} ~~render~~ the our lectures
more ~~intelligible~~ to the present nomenclature
of medicine, I shall adopt the common
division of the inflamm^y diseases of the ~~breast~~ ^{lungs}
~~under the name of the~~
~~pulmonary~~ ^{under the name of the}
~~disease of the~~

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= The Pulmonary plate of fever includes
 the Pneumonia Vera, 2 - the pneumonia putrida
 3 The pneumonia biliosa. 4 The Catarrh form
 5 The Influenza. and 6 the pulmonary Con-
sumption, of ^{each of} which I shall treat in the
 order in which they have been mentioned.

1 of the Pneumonia Vera, or true
pneumony in which I include pleurisy
 what has been called Peripneumony. Volumes
 have been written to distinguish these two
 forms of disease from each other, that is
 - an inflammation of the pleura from an
 inflammation of the lungs. These ~~two~~ reser-
ches were important when the disease of any
 part of the body was supposed to depend upon a
 different proximate cause, and to require a
 specific remedy to cure it, but these
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of ingenious & laborious ~~idiot~~ are now passing away. In most cases it is impossible to distinguish ~~it~~ when a disease is seated chiefly or solely in the pleura or lungs, but could it be known with certainty, no one benefit would be derived from it, for both morbid affections require exactly the same remedies to cure them. Senac tells us that of 300 persons who died of pneumonia whose bodies he opened, he did not find a single instance of inflammation of the pleura, without an inflamⁿ in the lungs. Batschua & Morgagni by their numerous dissections confirm the same remark. From these facts I am induced to believe that a simple pleurisy, or a simple inflamⁿ of the pleura seldom kills, nay further that it is generally a trifling ^{local} disease. The ~~pleurisy~~ ^{bronchitis}

V extends not only from the pleura to
the lungs constituting what has been
called a Pneumony, but it ~~extends~~ ^{extends} throughout
the whole extent of the pleura affecting the
~~pericardium~~ ^{pericardium}, and Diaphragm. Fatal
Cases of pneumony often discover inflammation
upon each of those parts. As disease is
often conveyed thro'out all the Abdominal
Organs ^{by means of the Contiguity} ~~by means of the Contiguity~~
peritoneum, so it often passes throughout
the whole thorax by means of the con-
tinuity of the pleura - producing in both
Cases what ~~Dr. Johnson~~ ^{Dr. Johnson} calls an "inter-
-communication" of Disease. Those two mem-
-branes perform the same Offices so exactly,
that the pleura might be called the periton-
-ium of the thorax, and the pleura the periton-
-ium of the bowels. When the
Diaphragm pleura which covers the

Arterial system ~~does~~ seldom
~~relaxes~~ ~~sympathizes~~ ~~so little~~ with
 it - hence the pulse discovers little or
 no excitement, and the patient exhibits
 no sign of general fever. ^{The patient} He even sits up
 and eats and walks about his as in his
 usually health complaining only of a
 pain in his side which is increased by
 a full inspiration. A cough rarely attends
 and is always gone off without an expectoration.
 this disease & I have often met with it, &
 cured it in a day or two by stimulating
 applications, or by a blister to the part
 affected. Bleeding is ~~always~~ ^{only} ~~needed~~ if there is
 required to remove it. Sometimes the inflamⁿ

A Pneumony when it is a disease
 of the lungs and pleura ^{only} is known by a
 or depressed pulse, chilliness,
 a pungent pain in the one of
 the sides, shoulder or back, or a dull pain

= Diaphragm is inflamed, it is called para-
-phrenitis. It is said to be accompanied with
delirium & the risus sardonius. Dr Cullen
den supposes these symptoms do not attend
this disease. I recollect a single case of ^{this}
occurring while a student ^{of this} of medicine in
a young man in consequence of drinking
when very hot, a large draught of cold
water. Besides the ~~convulsive~~ convulsive
twitch, a hiccup attended his disease.

in the breast which is increased by ~~aspiration~~
 with ~~aspiration~~, difficulty in lying upon one side,
 Absence of Cough, or a Cough painful at
 first Dry, afterwards moist, and now and
 then accompanied with an expectoration of
 blood mixed with mucus or phlegm from
 the lungs. This description of pneumonia
 is taken chiefly from Dr Cullen. I have added
~~Depression in the scapulae,~~ ^{and the}
 pain in the shoulder and back, ~~also Absence~~
 of Cough to it, ~~for this~~ I have occasionally
 observed ^{the last} in the worst cases of pneumonia.
~~Detention~~ The lungs in this case are dis-
 eased below the point of ~~sensibility~~ ^{by means of a cough} reaching
 sometimes below sensibility. & Exactly the
 same thing takes place in the stomach in
 the yellow fever. ~~There is~~ There is sometimes
 an Absence of vomiting & even sickness in

It is sometimes a species of a slow inflammation mixed with the inflammation of the lungs which affects all the muscles of the breast. There is now and then an extension of the inflammation to the mediastinum in which and pain is felt in the Sternum. ~~that~~ ~~and in~~ ~~Pleurisy~~
Sometimes this inflammation & pain of the Sternum exists without any perceptible marks of disease in the lungs. It is attended with

I saw a case of this kind in the Spring of the year 1811. The Pleura is said which lines the sides is said to be the exclusive seat of the pain, but Portac says Disputations show that great pain attends when the pleura which surrounds the lungs alone is inflamed.

in that disease in its ⁵ first and worst
stage. They are both ~~induced~~ ^{relieved} by bleeding,
just as ^{the absence of} cough and pain are ~~induced~~ ^{relieved} in
Pneumony by the same remedy, that is by
elevating the diseased parts to the ^{or weighing} in
sensible points. This oppressed state of

Pneumony is more common in the West
Indies than in the United States. De Quier
has described it very accurately in his
Account of the Diseases of Jamaica, There

Lamius says a pneumony comes on
often with a sense of chilliness than any
other febrile disease. -

Its Causes are direct and indirect.

The direct causes are those which induce
sudden particularly frequent transitions of
the weather from heat to cold, and cold to
heat. It is upon this account a rare

✓ Those countries, the heat and cold disagree
while they continue are generally rather
uniform. It is likewise induced by the
contusions and wounds. ~~Bats~~ Mosquitoes
bats passing into or thro' the lungs, ~~often~~ Dia-
~~induce it~~. Certain ~~also~~ gapes suddenly being
inhaled into the lungs, as also irritating
matters of any kind conveyed into body
them often induce it.

Cold this disease in Russia, and in the northern
 parts of both Europe & America, for in
 the Indirect Causes are Gout, Small
 pox, measles, Influenza, Dysentery, &
 Diarrhoea suddenly checked, enalignant
 humors, repelled eruptions, the suppression of
 habitual sweats from any part of the
 body particularly from the feet, the
 suppression of the menses - and of the
 hemorrhoids ^{and lastly} Inflammation of the
 liver and spleen, ~~and lastly Contusions~~
~~Wounds~~ I ~~have~~ shall say hereafter that
 it is occasionally induced by both those
 causes particularly by an inflameⁿ of the
 liver.

~~Are there any premonitions~~

Before we proceed to mention the
 remedies for this form of Pneumony,

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Let us first inquire, has it any premoni-
tory symptoms? - I answer it has.

They are a sense of general weakness, a
short cough - light chills - and a stitch in
the side. In this forming state of pneumonia,
the patient, a draught of warm let,
viz, ~~a~~ twenty or thirty drops of laudanum,
and if the pulse be excited, the loss of
large quantities of blood generally strangle
the disease, and thereby ^{prevent} ~~have~~ much pain
and the loss of a great deal of blood to the
patient.

Sometimes the pneumonia comes
on gradually with all the symptoms
of a Catarrh. In this case the remedies
for Catarrh to be mentioned hereafter

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should be employed.

The Remedies for a true Pneumony
whether from direct or indirect causes
when completely formed should be.



9

~~The Remedy for it ~~is~~ from~~
~~all its causes whether primary, or secondary and~~
1 Bloodletting. In this highly privileged
disease, the lancet is seldom objected to. The
vs should therefore be continued until the
pain is removed, and the pulse is reduced.
This is the most speedy, the most safe &
the most certain mode of curing this form
of phurisy. There have been disputes abt.
the number of times ~~in which it should be~~
~~used~~, and the stages of the disease in which
it should be used. But no certain limits
should be ~~was~~ fixed to either of them.
I have frequently taken above 100 ℥ of
blood in the course of a few days, & have
bled four times a day in it, and
that too so long ago as ^{about} the year 1772.
I have bled too ~~at~~ ^{in its latter, as usually} ~~for the first time~~.



~~5~~ 10

as its early stages with perfect safety and
 success. May - more - I have bled for the
 first time on the 4th and 5th days, & when
 I have not cured by ~~the~~ so doing, I have
 lipped pain & cough, and prevented im-
 mediate death, & now I then performed
 a cure by thus changing a ^{an acute} ~~chronic~~ into a
 chronic disease. The Objections to late
 V.S. whether begun on the 1st or 4th days
 arose from a fear of disturbing nature
 in her work of concoction, but as we
 do not believe in this process, we should
 not conform to the erroneous & often
 fatal practice which is founded upon it.
 - ~~The~~ Greater V.S. is often necessary in
 that Inflamⁿ of the lungs which arises
 from Contusions & Wounds of the
 breast than that which is produced by cold.

& a small bleeding in the beginning of a violent pneumonia does harm. I believe it - for it often elevates the blood vessels from an oppressed state, and lets them loose to act with more force upon the diseased parts.

Pregnant women require most bleeding in this disease ~~than any other~~ ^{more} ~~fact~~
deteris paribus. -

^{above}
I Drew $\frac{3}{4}$ 130 of blood from a Capt M'pherson
a British Officer who was wounded thro' the
lungs in the battle of Princeton in Jan^y 1777
in 3 or 4 days, and thereby saved his life.
Bleeding is always safe while the pulse is
tense, & always indicated while there is
pain and difficulty of breathing, before
the 9th or 10th day. After that day, it relieves
but does not so often cure, owing to the
Obstructions left by Inflammⁿ in the lungs.
It should be performed on the pained side.
For a reason for it recollect the fact, from
Dr Mitchell of Kentucky. ~~2000~~ The Blood-
vessels are sometimes more excited on ^{one}
side, than another. This was demonstrated
by the difference of the blood drawn at the
same time under equal circumstances
from the two Arms. — The first bleeding
should always be copious; Trillens says ✓

~~If the Antrimonial given in the winter or
spring months, and be accompanied with
Sicknes at Stomach, or a vomiting of bile
the purges should be of a more active
kind. Colomel & Jalap should be preferred
for this purpose, & they, or some other
purge should be given every day. The
Purges thus combined with bile is
called a bile vitious pleurisy.~~

~~& I doubt much of the propriety of
this ^{a Blister} ~~remedy~~ applied in the early stage of
Pleurisy to the breast. The lungs appear
at ~~this~~ ^{time} to be ~~concerned~~ ^{of a blister to the side} ~~by its influence~~ ^{in 2 or 3 days}
✓ The good effect ^{of a blister to the side} on the 1st or 2^d depends I
believe ~~depends~~ ^{depends} chiefly upon its remo-
ving disease from the pleura, & preventing~~

2 Laxient purges, such as empty the bowels
without exciting great commotions in them,
~~these should be~~ ^{such as} Castor Oil, ^{Syrup &} Salt & Gum: Tartar.
They should be aided by opening Glycersters
which often relieve pain, when the ^{parts} contiguous
to & inferior to the lungs are inflamed. A
purging should be avoided. In ~~no~~ diseases
of the breast is seldom useful, & generally
hurtful. ~~Should this disease occur in the~~

3 A large Blister should be applied on the
^{provided an acute pain be seated in it.}
1 or 2nd day to the ~~breast~~ ^{side} & its depleting
effects ^{prevent any mischief from} ~~counteract~~ its stimulating effects. If
it be objected ^{to,} cups may be used in its room,
but both are proper, & both are highly useful.
After ~~depleting~~ room

4 Diluting Drinks should be given ^{liberally}
^{has been made for them by depleting remedies}
They will be rendered more useful by being
given with the Lincha Snake root which
without stimulating much, determines
them to the Skin, & thus promotes ~~the~~

its diffusing itself to the lungs. In this way
it may be considered as acting ~~as~~ upon the
forming state of pneumonia ^{helping the}
where there is ~~no pain in the side,~~ ^{response}
Inflammⁿ has extended to the mediastinum
a blister may be applied to the breast, but
where this is not the case, I believe
most relief is to be obtained from its
application between the shoulders &
Baglivi commends them to the thighs
and wrists. To the latter places, I have
applied them in the declining stage of
pneumony with great advantage.
I have often seen them suspended a long
the night they were applied. Recollect the
liberty extent & unity of the Skin & ^{the} ~~its~~ ^{wonder}
-ful sympathy of all its parts with each
other. We relieve diseases of the bowels most
promptly by Blisters to the Extremities - also
diseases of the brain, in their early stages (as
I shall say hereafter) - Why should ^{we} they not de-
-rive ~~produce~~ the same good effects from them in diseases of
the breast?

gentle sweats. with these the Antimonial powder may be given with Advantage.

5 As soon as a Cough comes on the Drinks should be of a demulcent nature, such as ^{Barley water &} flaxseed - Bran - & smalls teas,

6 At the same time ^{Laudanum} ~~Opium~~ may be given to ease the Cough. Begin with small doses of it at night. In the day time it may be given in the liquorice Julep.

7 If the Constitution has forbidden sufficient ~~to prevent a Cough~~ ^{to prevent a Cough} ~~the disease~~, or if medical Aid has been called after Obstructions have taken place in the lungs a certain Class of Medicines called Expectorants should be resorted to. These are Cal. Vol. from gr. v.

to gr. x every two hours - horseradish tea - ^{alone or impregnated with} the Vapor of boiling water - The Oxy: ^{or mixed with vinegar} Squills, or the powder of Squills with

James ^{late}
V. Coates Dr. of Maryland
informed me that in cases where patients
were sinking under this ~~stage~~ stage of Pneumonia,
-mony, he had given a Tincture of Cantharides
-rides with Ammonia in such doses as to ex-
-cite a strangury ~~soon~~ and always with
benefit. From the ^{good effects of} ~~experience of~~ Strangury in
Pneumonia, & even in Typhus, I ~~now~~ have no
doubt of its efficacy in the above state of
the lungs. Prognosis.

~~After the~~ A Delirium about the 5th day of this
disease is always alarming.

A Diarrhoea is an unfavourable sign.
Dissolved blood on the 5th day indicates an
violent and dangerous disease.

The pain when seated in the ^{side} left indicates
more danger than on the right, but it
is of ^{shorter duration}.
It is most dangerous in pregnant
women & in old people.

~~It is apt to return. I once attended~~
a woman in this ~~stage~~ attack of this

14.

Calomel. Should the latter affect the mouth,
it will accelerate the cure. If there be
great danger of the patient sinking
under the weight and pressure of phlegm &c
in the lungs ^{cupps should be applied between the shoulder} ~~an~~ emetic should be given.

I have seen patients snatched from the
grave by ^{both these remedies.} ~~this medicine~~ ^{Emetics were} ~~It was a common~~
remedy in this city many years ago. The
more copious use of V. has lately made ~~it~~
^{them} ~~it~~ necessary. Expectorants are never requi-
red, where V. has been used in a sufficient
quantity and at the proper times, in habits
that will bear that evacuation. ~~Dr. Sydenham~~
~~Dr. Sydenham~~ ^{ch.} is best the matter w:
requiring expectorating medicines Dr. Sydenham
says "are best drawn thro' a vein."

This disease ends in a recovery by
a resolution of the inflammⁿ by V. or by

Disease. ~~He~~ had I was informed by his
widow three or four attacks of it afterwards.

~~Use does~~ It is a good sign when the
pain in the side passes to the arm or
back after U.S. - but an unfavourable
one when it descends.

✓ The matters discharged are phlegma, : :
mucus, sometimes tinged with blood, and
now and then large quantities of a liquid
nearly as thin as water. The disease

expectoration. ~~It~~ ends in death by the inability
 of the bloodvessels to unload themselves in
 which case the blood is not much altered
 in its qualities. The patient dies in the
 acute state of the disease by suffocation, ^{from an effusion of blood, or}
 water into the lungs, or of phlegm or mucus into the trachea,
 But it often when neglected, or half cured
 & bronchitis.
 ends in a bronchitis, or abscess in the
 lungs. Its signs are Chills - partial sweats,
 around the neck & breast - Difficulty of
 breathing and dry cough. This cough is
 sometimes constant. I have known it
 continue with the interruption of but
 a few hours every day for nearly two
 months [Wm Brown]. This bronchitis ^{generally}
 breaks in the course of a few weeks,
 or months, and discharges itself into the
 cavity of the thorax, or thro' the trachea.
 In the latter case it sometimes induces

Again - There are cases in which matter is
formed and fills the thorax without the
sign of an Abscess or Ulcer in the lungs. Here
it is secreted by the pleura which covers the
sides and lungs. That supposes thus secretions
has been proved by M^r J^r Hunter.

Accidents sometimes break these
Urnica. A gentleman at Pittsburg
was advised to use a swing in his
house for a cough which threatened
consumption. ~~He~~ One day into the
rope of his swing broke. The fall in-
stantly broke the Abscess - He had nearly
suffocated, but gradually revived, & afterwards
by gentle exercise perfectly recovered. Hip-
poerates advises shaking persons by the shoulders
to produce the same effect.

sudden death. But there are cases where the matter has been absorbed from the lungs, and conveyed out of the body by the bowels, & thro' the Urinary passages. V

When there is reason to believe the Vomica is fit to ~~be~~ perfectly suppurated, Vomits have been given to rupture them. I have never ^{given} tried them. I have seen many recoveries after they the Vomicae have broken, and discharged themselves by expectoration, & one in which the matter was discharged at the same time from the cavity of the Thorax by ^{the operation for the} ~~an~~ empyema. They were all cases in which the system did not sympathize ^{great} by general debility.

2 It ends in a Hydrathorax - of which I shall treat hereafter.

It is apt to run | I only attended a city of Philad^a in his 24th Attack of this disease. see prognos p 9 A

~~✓ The name is correct. It is from
Latin - ^{action} intravascular & intravascular,
& hidden reduction of excitement. -~~

2 Pneumonia Notha or Longsta.

This is a disease of the lungs in which
 the pulmonary & bronchial vessels become
 engorged with blood, that the vessels are
 unable to put on inflamed action. The
 pulse of course is feeble, or if full natural.
 Cough attends it. Respiration is performed with difficulty, ^{by} ~~on~~
 short inspirations, an acute pain often
 affects the side, and the patient generally
 remains in the exact position in which
 the disease seized him. It is often in a
 sitting posture, in which state I once had
 saw a man remain on his sofa six
 & thirty hours. It is a violent and dangerous,
 disease. It comes on suddenly & often kills
 in a few hours. ~~and~~ I have called it the
 Apoplexy of the lungs. Some people are
 subject to a frequent ^{of it.} ~~recurrence~~, Mrs Jones

+ It seldom ^{comes on with} ~~exhibits~~ any previous symptoms,
and it rarely goes off with an expectoration
of ~~phlegm~~ When it does it is of phlegm or
water. I have heard of a lot of the latter being
discharged after the solution of a paragon
of this disease.

✓ It frequently attacks persons in the
Southern States who have been previously
debilitated by a severe or protracted
bilious fever in the preceding Autumn.
[But] it now and then attacks those
persons only who have escaped the bilious
fever of the preceding Autumn. This is the
case I ~~now~~ ^{was} informed in North
Carolina.]

22

Philipps Catby of this city, died of a 4th
fit of it ~~after~~ in the course of two hours. I
~~have called it "Apoplexy of the brain" +~~
The following circumstances respecting this
disease deserve our notice.

1 It attacks persons of weakly constitutions
chiefly, or persons debilitated by intense
previous diseases - hard drinking, and
labor accompanied with scanty allowance
of food - hence old people - persons debi-
litated by the Antimonial fever - Drunkards,
^{Indians} and negroes are most subject to it. Dr.
Dabell says he rarely saw a pneumonia
vera in the negroes in the West Indies. ^{their} ~~They~~
lungs are too much debilitated to produce
the reaction of inflammation. ~~They~~ It is often
a fatal disease among them.

2 It occurs most frequently in the spring,
in moist open winters, & in the night.

V a dose of *landanum* would probably
always prevent this change of the disease
into a true pneumonia. I have often
given it immediately after V. - and with
thereby completed the cure of the disease.

#4 23

Although it is generally the effect of these
sensible qualities of the air, yet it some-
times occurs at all seasons from Gout,
Influenza, & yellow fever. & pulmonary Con-
sumption.

3 It generally attacks in the night.

~~It is also the best times to~~

The Remedies for it are

1 Prompt & copious V.S. - I have twice
been affected with it and each time cured
by the loss of 320 of blood. The loss of
100 is sometimes necessary to cure it. The
pulse should ^{not} govern the lancet. It gives
and ^{from being full} natural it
becomes active and even tense
from V.S. and sometimes by exalting
the blood vessels to put on inflamm^y Action,
produces a Pneumonia Vera! But there
are habits that forbid such copious
bloodletting, and even the loss of

always
✓ Pneumony, as distinct from each other
in their symptoms as I have described. They
often blend their symptoms together, or each
appears in different stages of the same disease.

any blood - here

2 Blisters - not: salt - Other, and Lead:
 should be used. Dr. Dabulle says this
 disease forbids V in the W India Negroes, &
 yielded only to this Stimulating Clasp of
 Medicines. The Blisters should be applied to
 the sides - neck - shoulders - arms & wrists at
 the same time, & in cases of great ^{prostration} depression
 of the system they should be aided by Cataplasms of
 mustard. [The Laxative may be given in
 large doses immediately after V. It pre-
 vents ^{the} inflammⁿ, which sometimes succeeds
 the loss of blood.]

3 The Vapor of hot water, & the smoke of
 Resin have done great service in this
 disease after V. They rouse the lungs
 from their torpor, & prevent ~~the~~ a 2nd
 Congestion taking place in them. You are
 not to expect to find these two forms of V

V read it =

~~A gentleman who now lives in~~
Dr. ~~McCrann~~ informed me that those persons
only ^{in North Carolina} are attacked with this form of disease
who in the winter, who have escaped the
licking fever in the autumn.

25

3 Præmonia Biliosa Synocha

This disease is known 1 By occurring with
 sickness, vomiting, Diarrhea, or lochie joined
 with a pain in the side. Here two morbid
 Actions take place in the System One in the
 lungs & blood vessels, the other in the Alimentary
 Canal. ^{at the same time.} A dark coloured tongue often at-
 tends it. Its præmon^{Ula} signs are the same as Præmonia.

2 It is known by occurring late in the
 Autumn, and in the winters & spring
 After the prevalence of bilious fevers
 in the preceding summer, & first Autumn.
 -nal months. It was very common in
 this city in the winters of 1794 & 1795 &
 many people died with it, who were treated
 with the common Remedies for
 Præmonia. ^{Vx} It is a common & fatal dis-
 -ease in all countries where plaques are

V Dr. Arghson speaks in high terms
of this remedy in the bilious plency
of merruca. He often draws from 48 to
54 ounces of blood in ^{24 hours} ~~day~~ in it. He thus
cures them in a few days & always found
convalescence most rapid after them. The
Spanish physicians he says treated it
in the same way, and with the same
success. He remarks that the same tra-
-ditionary "remissions" as he calls them take
place in it as in the yellow fever. I
have called them ~~case~~ paroxysms atten-
-ted with a prostration of the system.

Epidemic. All writers ~~to~~ upon Epidemics speak of it - particularly Webster whose work should be in all your hands. The liver is often affected, ~~in it~~ the eyes become yellow in it.

There are two forms of this ~~disease~~ or typhus. The one attended with a vigorous typhoid pulse - the other with a weak typhoid or typhoid pulse. The Remedies in the former ~~case~~ are I W. more copious frequently than in *manumaria vera* or *notha*. & that for an obvious reason, morbid excitement occupies two ~~parts~~ ^{systems}, and both instead of one, & both very opini- gital to life. The deaths in our city in 1794 & 1795 took place chiefly from the want of sufficient W. It checks the vomiting as ~~it~~ it does in the yellow fever. ✓ 2 Purges. These should always be combined with ~~laxative~~ Calomel to carry off bile, & they should be aided by laxative & emollient

V of Baltimore was not only the witness,
but my principal Assistant in this
successful practice. —

Glysters. the purges here should be repeated daily as in the bilious fevers.

3 Vomits are proper & very useful after Ves: where the stomach is much affected with nausea from bile. — To these remedies should be added blisters. 5 Diluting & 6 Demulcent Drinks. & Opriates should not be omitted after depletion, to ease the Cough & induce sleep.

I was accused in the year 1793 of seeing yellow fever in every thing even in a broken leg. This charge which ^{though} ~~was~~ intended as a Calumny, was strictly true. I saw the bilious fevers of Epidemics of the years 1794 & 1795 in all the pluries of the winter which followed them, and by treating them with the above remedies I did not lose a single patient. Dr Alexander ~~the biliousness~~ I have said there is a bilious plury attended with a typhoid and typhus pulse, ^{It is likewise accompanied} ~~the remedies here~~

V Dr. Sydenham whose microscopic eye no form
of fever ~~seen~~ ever escaped, Describes a pleurisy in London
in the year 1675 in which bleeding was hurtful.
- It was the typhoid or typhus state of pleurisy now under
consideration. I shall call it Pneumonia biliosa typhus.

⌘ This form of pneumonia is accurately
described by Dr Cappel of Gottingen, ~~and~~
+ these remedies only succeed in this ~~dis~~ form
of this ~~dis~~ pneumonia ~~at~~ Dr Cappel says
at Gottingen. Vt. was always hurtful.

th
w: ^{quick Respiration, # 78.} great languor - a disposition to faint, &
to sweat in the beginning of the disease.
Now & then there is a short lived, or Soap bubble
tension in the pulse, but it soon wears it-
self down or yields to the loss of a freedom
of blood. The Remedies are

~~moderate at, on the loss of 1/4 or 1/2 of~~
~~blood~~ 1 Emetics. They often discharge
bile, and reduce the pulse to that grade
of action in which Cordials will be useful.
2 A gentle purge, or a Glyster should be em-
ployed to discharge the bile from the lower
bowels. Afterwards our dependance should
be placed upon

3 Stimulants particularly ^{Blisters,} Wine, L. Laud.^m
Virginia Snake root and Bark. Blisters
may be ~~used~~ used, but they are often too feeble
to do much service. I have twice seen this
Form of disease in this City and ~~at~~ home

^{mixed}
✓ In these ~~forms~~ forms it often appears.
- again it begins with a Synocha pulse,
& ends with a typhus pulse, and vice versa.
They both sometimes assume a chronic form
& run on to 15th or 20th days, in which case
they generally lay aside the pain in the
side, and most of the symptoms of pulmo-
nary affection. ^{The fatal Epidemics in snowmouth said}
Allan in 1812.3 was a bilious ~~typhoid~~ typhus pleurisy. -
cross Josiah's Case in 1793.4

There are pains in the side from worms
in Hysteria &c -

There is an Affection of the side
which I shall ~~blatly~~ ^{blatly} note in this place.
called Bastard Pleurisy. It is caused by an
inflameⁿ of the muscles of the side, or the
periosteum of the ribs. It is cured
by Soap liniment - cups - and friction
& a blister. It is seldom necessary to
remove it. There is likewise a painful

De Villary describes a disease which ^{resembles} ~~has been~~
~~common~~ in which the pain is confined
to the sternum and back. It is attended with
Chills & fever. He supposes it very properly I believe
to be an inflameⁿ of the mediastinum. I have
occasionally seen it. It yields to local remedies.